

## The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

## SENSE IN "MOVIE" CENSORSHIP

The motion picture producers are to be congratulated on their substitute for the Hughes Federal censorship bill, before the House Committee on Education. The measure they propose incorporates the features of a just censorship and more than meets the desires of people who believe there should be supervision of picture plays. The makers of pictures who propose the new measure have done more than the reformers who insist on eradication of scenes and plays that do not meet their personal approval.

They have done more for the reason that they have more at stake. The cutting and trimming of picture plays, or the suppression of productions, to conform to the moral views of people who would become the jailers rather than the guides of their brothers' consciences, means a positive financial loss to the film magnates. It is easy for a person who has no financial interest at stake to suppress this or that scene or story or painting; it is another thing for the man who has spent thought and time and money to see the fruits destroyed in so offhand a fashion.

It should be remembered that the man with the big idea is very often entirely honest in his effort to present it in the most forcible or the most beautiful manner possible according to his estimate of what is thoughtful and beautiful. On the other hand, there are people who view any artistic production with prurient eye, and yet others who are entitled to vigorous attention; and the moving picture people, in their substitute measure, recognize this condition.

## THE VISITING NURSE'S WORK

In nearly every large industrial community there is now some system of industrial nurses. The Federal Government, the largest employer in the Capital, has no such provision for the health of its employees. It has remained for private enterprises to supply this need.

Hitherto the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, in this city, has been regarded as an instrument for the use of the very poor only. For the last six months this society has been trying to dispel this idea. It has carried into churches, before citizens' associations, and to clubs its message of a desire to extend its services to those independent families of slender means who cannot afford to have a resident nurse. Many of those who can afford such a nurse have no place to room her, and do not need her continuous services.

In New York, in Boston, in Pittsburgh, and in other cities, the visiting nurse is called upon by persons in all walks of life. There is no stigma of poverty attached to her visits. She fulfills a need of about 80 per cent of a city's population. It has often been said that the very rich and the very poor are assured of competent medical attention, and that it is the great middle class that suffers. It is this class the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of this city is now trying to reach.

This society comes before the public with no plea for funds. It asks no aid; it simply desires to serve. At its annual meeting, next Thursday at Rauscher's, it will outline this new policy and invites the public to hear its plans.

Continuing its present service to the poor, and widening its scope to those who can afford to pay a little, but not much; the society should become as important a factor in conserving the health of this city as have such agencies as the diet kitchens and clinics.

## FROM BATTLE TO INDUSTRY

One flank of the Wilson Administration, "organizing" independently of the other flank, persistently declares it an axiom that after the war we cannot be flooded with foreign products because labor will be scarce in Europe and taxes high.

How's that? Twenty million able-bodied men who ought to be economic creators are now armed destroyers. The products of many more than twenty million not under arms are merely turned over to those under arms for destruction. Thus there are twenty million not only themselves producing but wiping out the production of more than twenty million others as it is sent to them on the battlefields to be blown out of existence.

Taxes in Europe are certainly high now to carry on the war, higher than they ever will be after the war. But

with taxes so high as they are and with labor so diverted to war as it is, the volume of our imports from belligerents as from others swells and swells. For the week ended January 22 they reached, at the thirteen principal customs districts of the United States, the prodigious total of \$42,661,382.

Now, when all those under arms and all those now producing merely to supply those under arms get back to the fields of industry, producing not for sheer destruction but for economic use, how can it be that there will be a labor shortage?

On the contrary, with this sudden return of millions from the fields of battle to the fields of labor and the equally sudden translation of millions from producing war supplies to producing, or wanting to produce, peace supplies, how shall there not be more men than jobs, more groups of men than industries, a very glut of labor?

When there are all these tens of millions of men seeking labor in the fields of peace—not only the occupation of the soldier gone, but the occupation of the man who supplied the soldier gone as well—how shall it fail to be that these men, to keep body and soul together, will work for anything they can get?

How shall it fail to be that their cheap-labor products coming overwhelmingly into the markets where they will sell to the best advantage—our markets—shall drive out our own dear-labor products and send our own wage-earners off the payrolls?

AN EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS

There will be no embargo on shipments of munitions of war, because if such a measure should pass President Wilson would veto it. The President has not said he would do so; but his general attitude of determination to maintain the neutrality of this country justifies the confident prediction that executive prerogative would be interposed against such a violation of that policy.

Yesterday's discussion in the Senate developed a sentiment—and a sentimentality—which suggests the grave danger that such a measure might meet with Congressional favor. From any point of view it would be a calamity to the nation. If it should become law, it would commit the country to a highly unneutral attitude, at variance with our policy in past times when we have as a neutral sold such supplies, and as a belligerent bought them. Moreover it would compel us for the future to rely upon our own capacity to produce necessities of war if ever we should need them. We have never possessed capacity equal to our needs in war time. The spectacle of the present war teaches that it is well-nigh impossible that any nation can develop such a capacity, short of converting itself into a very arsenal. That would mean sacrificing everything else to militaristic ideals.

Looking at the matter first from the merely industrial and economic viewpoint, it must be plain that in such a time as the present there is absolute necessity for preparedness in this regard. The President said yesterday with all solemnity that he could not promise that our world-position would be as satisfactory tomorrow as it is today. Now, how shall we prepare ourselves? We might build factories all over the land and make and store vast quantities of munitions, against the day of a struggle that may not come; or that, coming, may bring with it new methods and materials so entirely changed as to drive our great establishments to the junk heap.

Germany has shown how a nation may build an industry of this kind at least economic cost. She made herself the world's munitions headquarters; selling them wherever they were in demand, putting the business on a business basis, and making it possible to equip her own forces with what might be called the by-products of the industry.

The war has brought opportunity to equip this country with facilities of exactly this kind; to pay for plants and organizations from the proceeds of an industry that in the past we have never regarded as anything but legitimate. To drive private capital out of this business would be to cast the huge burden of potential preparedness, in this industrial department, upon the Government. It is unbelievable that the Government would or could provide itself with the huge capacity that a war of twentieth century proportions would require.

Turn now to the international aspects of the matter. To embargo munitions would be to render a great service to Germany, which she is not entitled to expect from us because her own policy has always been to sell munitions to every buyer. It would inflict a corresponding injury on the allies, who have relied for preparedness, not on the upbuilding in peace times of great munitions works, but upon the presumption that they could buy in the free markets of the world.

Thus the United States would take a step that would compel the non-militaristic nations of the world to be in future more militaristic even

than Germany. Every country would be compelled to equip itself with a huge capacity for turning out these supplies, as an insurance in case of need. It would force every country to rely on its own resources in this regard; and in an era when war is rampant in all the world, that would be to convert every country into an arsenal or compel it to give up all hope of protecting itself. The powerful and determined countries would become competing military machines; the rest would sink to the status of easy victims for these powerful ones.

Where would the United States then stand, if its policy were to make munitions preparedness impossible save through the utterly inadequate possibilities of Government manufacture? Japan would get the orders that are now coming to us; would increase her capacity in order to fill them; would presently possess the means to equip herself for any kind of struggle, while we would have scrapped the instrumentalities of such preparedness. Germany, Russia, Britain, France, would be in the same position as Japan. Wherever trouble might confront us, it would frown down upon us from a fortification of preparedness-power that we could not possibly match.

Turn now to the international political aspects. What would be the effect upon us of such a policy? Germany would be the instant beneficiary. Her cause would be aided greatly. We would be made practically her ally, for we would have violated neutrality in order to help her and injure her enemies. We would find ourselves misunderstood, despised, by the allied nations that are trying to save the world from militaristic rule. Germany, instead of appreciating what we had done for her, would despise us for our weakness and insularity and sentimentality. Surely nobody believes that this nation has anything to gain by arraying itself openly on the militaristic side of this war and then pulling ourselves into a peace-at-any-price shell! The difficulties of our international situation would be grossly increased and complicated.

Finally, there is the question of effects on the domestic political posture. Undenially, there is a lot of silly sentimentalism, of half-thoughtful altruism, back of this demand for the embargo. It refuses to reason the matter out to a logical conclusion. But if the embargo were once imposed and enforced, and results became apparent, then opinion would shift; there would be a realization of the mistake. The overwhelming majority of the American people are in sympathy with the allies, despite that this majority has maintained a proper outward neutrality—which is more than the other side has done. Let this majority once realize that the embargo action had served the central powers and injured the allies; let it appreciate that our own security in the world had been fearfully prejudiced; let it understand that we had in effect permitted the minority of our people to dominate our policy in so vital a matter—then, there would be a revulsion of feeling that would produce telling results politically.

Factional feeling and bitterness would be accentuated tenfold. The evidences, already too plain, of the serious division of national sentiment in face of a great danger, would be multiplied. Men would be justified in asking themselves whether there is any true national sentiment here strong enough to enforce a policy in the interest of this nation as against any other or all others.

A lot of Congressmen would be stronger for an embargo on petitions than for that petition for an embargo.

The new idea seems to be: If we must fight, let's get ready to fight so that we may be proud to do it.

Judging from the dispatches from the Far East, Mr. Yuan stepped into a great deal more than the imperial prerogatives.

Those Lusitania notes have gotten to the reminiscent, ah-yes-we-recall point now.

Why not write a note to Villa, anyway?

About all the present styles conceals is the woman's age.

Former President Taft certainly is consistent about that Supreme Court job. He's lost it again.

Mr. Carlyle's little line of advice about keeping quiet until you have something to say isn't very popular on Capitol Hill these days.

Suggestion for a campaign slogan: "See Mexico first."

Nobody Loves Fat Boy, So Edward Runs Away

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—"Dear Father—This kidding has gone too far. Nobody loves a fat boy. Give my love to Anna, my sister. Yours, Edward."

MAIL BAG  
(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be on one side of the paper, must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the contributor. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the editor of the Washington Times can argue most questions.

## Declares New Uniforms Are Financial Hardship To Firemen.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Through the columns of your paper you have done a lot for the working classes of our city. Please consider this:

The firemen are obliged to buy these elaborate new uniforms at a salary of a little more than a laborer's pay. This is a great imposition on these men. They suffer enough hardships without being tortured with high standing collars. The added expense incident to the purchase of these uniforms will require the firemen to be paying for them for at least seven months, for which the firemen and their families will have to suffer. This fire department has done its work well for years, and it has not been necessary to dress the men in and decorate them with service stripes and ribbons.

The change of the style of uniforms will leave the members of the department with no money to buy the uniforms of the old style on their hands, with practically no chance to wear them.

The greatest injustice has been done to the chiefs of the department by having an inspection board, which is composed of a captain and private, who have the authority to inspect the uniforms, and can order their superior officers to get new uniforms when they need them. In other words, the chief of the department is in a position where he can order his superior officers to get new uniforms and pass on it as to whether it fits.

The new uniforms should have been issued November 1 for the men to wear, but, owing to the large number of mistakes and several other delays, none of the men have been able to accept their uniforms whether they fit or not, if they hope to get any benefit out of them before the winter is over.

THE FIREMEN.  
Washington, Jan. 26.

## Asks If Teacher Did Not Denounce Peace Talk.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: "Parent" certainly cannot complain that all the teachers at Western favor peace talks or peace talkers. Didn't one of the teachers denounce the lecturer in question in no uncertain terms? SA I am informed. And didn't another teacher give as a study a play by William Shakespeare, in which one of the dramatic personae, Prince Dauphin, says: "I see not 2 scene IV." "It is most meet we arm us 'gainst the force."

For peace itself should not so dull a kingdom. (Though war, nor no known quarrel were in question). But that defenses, musters, preparations, should be maintained, assembled and collected. As were a war in expectation."

I do not know that that particular play was given to the class with malice aforethought, but it is safe to say the teacher had read it.

Don't worry, "parent." Western is all right on preparedness questions.

ANOTHER PARENT.  
Washington, Jan. 25.

## Says Danbury Hatters' Article In Times Was Very Interesting.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The article about the Danbury hatters in The Times was very interesting, and so appealing that I'm going to send an hour's pay to the American Federation of Labor, whether it goes to the union or not.

WILLIAM M. R.  
Washington, Jan. 25.

## Recommend Two New Buildings For G. W. U.

Erection of a science hall and a law school building for the George Washington University has been recommended to the board of trustees by Rear Admiral Charles E. Stoughton, U. S. N., retired, president of the university. The board is expected to give the matter consideration at its next meeting.

Next Week's Films

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## Striking Points in the President's Speeches

## TO RAILWAY MEN.

We live in a world which we did not make, which we cannot alter, which we cannot think into a different condition from that which actually exists. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that because we think differently from the rest of the world we are at liberty to assume that the rest of the world will permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance.

It is a surprising circumstance also that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep into the discussion of this fundamental thing [defense]. How can Americans differ about the safety of America?

We have preferred to be provincial. We have preferred to stand behind protecting devices. And now we are thrust out to do, on a scale never dreamed of in recent generations in America, the business of the world. We can no longer be a provincial nation.

Let me make it plain to say, if he would speak the truth, that the question of preparation for national defense is a question of war or peace.

There is no spirit of aggrandizement in America. There is no desire on the part of any thoughtful and conscientious American to take one foot of territory from any nation in the world. And I myself share to the bottom of my heart that profound love for peace. I have sought to maintain peace against very great odds, and I am ready at any time to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war.

But, gentlemen, there is something that the American people love better than they love peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. . . . Because if it is a thing that the country ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions. We cannot surrender our principles. I would rather surrender territory than surrender those ideals, which are the staff of life of the soul itself.

The first and primary obligation is the maintenance of the integrity of our own sovereignty—which goes as far as the right to live in peace. Of course, then, our duty is to develop our political institutions without hindrance, and last of all, the right of termination and the obligation to stand as the strong brother of all the nations of the world who will maintain the same principles and follow the same ideals of liberty.

I am, very slowly, indeed, begun to win the confidence of the other states of the American hemisphere. If we should go into Mexico, do you think that would happen? All the sympathies of the rest of America would look across the water, and not toward the great republic which we profess to represent.

I wish seriously to suppose, gentlemen, that the United States is not to fear an invasion of its own territory. What America has to fear, if she has anything to fear, is an indirect, roundabout, flank movement, when her regard position in the world is undermined.

Perhaps when you learned that I was expecting to address you on the subject of preparedness you recalled the old saying, "I made to Congress something more than a year ago, in which I said that this country was not prepared for war. But more than a year has gone by since then, and I would be ashamed if I had not an entirely new foundation in the world I will be a back number."

There is another thing about which I have thought in mind. A year ago I was not in favor of a tariff board. And I will tell you that I am now in favor of it. I am now in favor of a tariff board was to keep alive an unprofitable controversy.

But the circumstances of the present time are such that it is going on in the world under our eyes an economic revolution.

I hear a great many things predicted about the end of the war, but I don't know anything about what is going to happen when the war is over, and neither do you.

America will never be the aggressor. America will always seek to the point at which the world is involved to avoid the things which disturb the peace of the world. But America does not know the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things which we love and are ready to defend, even against every contingency that may affect or impair them.

## U. D. C. CONVENTION ACCEPTS PROPOSALS

The amendment of the constitution of the District division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was considered at a continued meeting of the convention this morning at the Confederate Memorial Hall.

The amendments proposed were designed to increase the usefulness of the organization.

The matter was first discussed at the annual convention held about a month ago, and in order to give all the delegates an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the matter the convention decided upon another meeting, a continuation of the convention, to be held today.

After discussion the proposals were accepted today, and will become a part of the order of business of future meetings of the organization.

## TO "MOVIE" MEN.

I found out what was going on in Mexico in a very singular way—by hearing of a sufficiently large number of liars talk about it.

Referring to Lincoln's expression about fooling the people, the President added:

And yet there are some humbugs that have been at large a long time. The best way to silence any friend of yours whom you know to be a fool is to induce him to talk. Nothing chills pretense like exposure; nothing will bear the tests of examination for a shorter length of time than pretense.

I can point out to you a few men; of course I am not going to name them now, whom every man ought to be afraid of because nothing but the truth resides in them. Now, I have one particular man in mind, whom I have never caught thinking about himself. I would not dare make a pretense in the presence of that man even if I wanted to. His eyes contain the penetrating light of truth before which all disguises fall away.

I suppose there is always a rising generation whom they can fool, but they are not fooling them, and they are not hurrying about it; they are taking their time. But the American people are going to insist on it before the year is over—that everybody come up and be counted in the great questions of the day. They are not going to take any excuses; they are not going to take any pretenses; they are going to insist upon the truth, and they are on the spot. And anybody that declines to deliver them is going to go bankrupt, and ought to go bankrupt.

I have sometimes been very much chagrined in seeing myself in the motion pictures. I have often wondered what I really was that kind of a "guy." I came here to say I hoped you would not believe that I am what I really was. I really am a pretty decent fellow.

Some of my opinions about some of the things that are going on, if you could only take a motion picture of them you would think it was a picture in eruption. And yet, all these things that are going on inside of me, have to be concealed in most of the things that I say. Exterior and I have to make believe that I have nothing but solemn thoughts all the time, where there is a lot of going on inside of me. It would be entertaining to any audience anywhere.

I wish there were less talking to me. I wish there were less talking to me. My object in life is not to talk. I wish that everybody did not have to be persuaded to do the right thing. I wish that the things that are obvious did not have to be explained. I wish that principles did not have to be re-explained. We all, in our lives, agree on the fundamental principles of our lives, of our life as a nation. Now we must turn ourselves with a duty of seeing that the principles are realized in action.

The only difficult thing in life is the application of the principles of right and wrong. I can set forth the abstract principles, and you can say, "Yes, that is right." But when it comes down to an individual item of conduct, whether in public affairs or private, there comes the pinch. If we could only agree on the principles of public concern we would adjourn our private interests, look each other frankly in the face, and say, "We are all ready at whatever sacrifice to our own interests to do in common the thing that the common good demands." What a free-spirited force America would be!

I am always ready for a fight if it is a proper fight. I would fight to the death, the other fellow to righteousness.

Peace has for its foundation justice and truth. It is not a case of knock down and drag out. It is a case of putting up the best reason why your own side should survive.

I believe in peace, justice and righteousness—and peace cannot be secured by force. We have to have peace, justice and righteousness. The American people are ready to fight any time for the vindication of the principles of peace, justice and righteousness. We will at no time seek a contest, but we will not cravenly avoid it.

The one thing that America resents is anything that interferes with its life or freedom.

## Fictitious Address Of Girl on Pigeon

No Such Number On Pennsylvania Avenue as Leg-Band Gives.

If Harry Putnam, the Penn Yan, N. Y. bank clerk who captured a robin with a note and the photograph of a pretty girl wrapped around its leg, writes to the Washington address given in the change of the circumstances, it will not culminate. Even if he is "under thirty, single, and good looking," as the note specified, he will not find Miss Beatrice Hinman, his writer, at 1182 Pennsylvania avenue, this city—the address which she gave.

There isn't any such address. In the northwest section of the 1100 block—on the south side, where the even numbers run—is occupied by the city postoffice department. In the southeast section, the north—even numbered—side of Pennsylvania avenue, there is a building occupied by the city postoffice department. In the southeast section, the north—even numbered—side of Pennsylvania avenue, there is a building occupied by the city postoffice department.

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